

Whereas, on February 4, 2008, the United States Department of the Interior rejected the bids offered on 77 of the oil and gas leases presented at the December lease sale; and

Whereas, the lawsuit and the oil and gas lease rejections strike at the heart of a careful, deliberative, lengthy public process to develop resource management plans that would benefit Utahns and the citizens of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of the state of Utah, the Governor concurring therein, express strong support for the Federal Bureau of Land Management's resource management plans developed for the Moab, Richfield, Price, Vernal, Monticello, and Kanab, Utah Field Offices, and most particularly for the lengthy, thoughtful, and public process used to develop the plans; be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature and the Governor oppose current actions taken that may contest and delay implementation of the resource management plans; be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature and the Governor request that the Department of the Interior expedite a review of the 77 bid-rejected parcels to determine which may be offered for leasing in the near future; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the United States Department of the Interior, the Federal Bureau of Land Management and its Utah office, the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance, the Uintah, Duchesne, Grand, Emery, San Juan, Garfield, Kane, Wayne, Piute, and Carbon County Commissions, the Moab, Richfield, Price, Vernal, Monticello, and Kanab City Councils, the Utah Public Lands Policy Coordination Office, and to the members of Utah's congressional delegation.

POM-30. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Utah supporting the establishment of an Alternative Energy Training Center in Beaver County, Utah; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 10

Whereas, the United States relies heavily on foreign sources of energy;

Whereas, to sustain economic growth in the state and throughout the nation, it will be necessary to invest resources in all forms of power generation, including traditional sources such as coal, natural gas, and nuclear as well as renewable resources such as geothermal, wind, and solar;

Whereas, the Utah Renewable Energy Zones Task Force Phase I Report indicates that theoretical potential resources within Utah include 16,500 fifty megawatt solar renewable energy zones, 51 wind renewable energy zones with a combined generating capacity of approximately 9,145 megawatts, and a total of 2,166 megawatts of geothermal development potential, the bulk of which is located in rural Utah;

Whereas, with the Blundell Geothermal Plant, the newly commissioned Thermo Hot Springs Plant, and the more than 200 megawatt First Wind Project which is currently being developed, Beaver County has either under construction or in production close to 300 megawatts of renewable resource generating capacity, and many of the state's most significant undeveloped resources converge in Beaver County;

Whereas, as renewable generation becomes more widespread in the region, there will be a need to provide training opportunities to people working in that industry;

Whereas, the Milford High School Technology Department has played a key role in attracting investment in renewable energy generation to the Southwest region of the state and has led the way in preparing young

people for promising careers in that industry;

Whereas, the Southwest Applied Technology College in Cedar City is offering classes related to renewable energy in Milford;

Whereas, Milford is an ideal site for a certified renewable energy training center because it has a core of leaders who are willing to make the region the center of renewable energy generation in the state and are prepared to meet any energy goal the state sets;

Whereas, as resource development expands, production of the components of solar generation, wind turbines, and similar equipment also provides opportunities for new and expanded manufacturing businesses in rural Utah where economic development is desperately needed and will increase the need for trained workers;

Whereas, the construction of utility scale renewable energy projects provides unprecedented economic development opportunities for counties lacking traditional energy producing resources; and

Whereas, providing a training center in Utah for renewable energy resource technologies and jobs will enable Utahns to better compete for these new energy resource jobs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of the state of Utah expresses its support for the development and certification of an Alternative Energy Training Center in Beaver County; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Beaver County Commission, the Milford High School Technology Department, Utah's Energy Advisor, the State Energy Program, the Southwest Applied Technology College, Rocky Mountain Power, First Wind, Raser Technologies, and to the members of Utah's congressional delegation.

POM-31. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Utah supporting new nuclear power development in Utah; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 16

Whereas, Utah and the surrounding western states have experienced increased new electricity demands and have forecasted continued increases over the next several decades;

Whereas, Utah requires affordable and abundant energy for homes and businesses to maintain and grow its economy;

Whereas, Utah and the surrounding areas will likely suffer significant financial difficulties without new reliable and affordable electric generating resources being built, adding to and prolonging the depressed economy;

Whereas, Utah enjoys and continues to rely on cost effective coal fired power plants for 85% of its electric generation;

Whereas, Utah's ability to build any new significant coal fired power plants is limited;

Whereas, new emission controls, carbon capture technology, carbon sequestration, and advance coal combustion technologies should be encouraged, but are not projected to be commercially feasible and cost effective for at least 25 years;

Whereas, new natural gas electric generation could increase the volatility of retail electric prices and retail natural gas prices;

Whereas, hydro power resources are constrained and not expected to expand in capacity;

Whereas, nationwide nuclear power provides low cost, long term, stable retail and wholesale pricing for customers;

Whereas, the United States Congress and the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission worked together to improve the old

process for licensing new nuclear power plants;

Whereas, the new nuclear power plant licensing process presently includes a "one step" Combined Operating License (COL) procedure, which combines construction and operating license applications and reviews into a single process;

Whereas, the new licensing process is more efficient, predictable, and reliable;

Whereas, three Early Site Permits for new nuclear plants, one of the new licensing processes now in place, have been issued with little or no delays from adjudication;

Whereas, the estimated time frame to complete a new nuclear COL is five years;

Whereas, the development of nuclear power plants will provide significant economic benefits to the local, regional, and state populations in the form of many high paying jobs and additional tax revenues;

Whereas, the construction of a new nuclear facility would inject billion of dollars into Utah's economy in the form of 3,500 construction jobs during a two unit construction period spanning up to seven years;

Whereas, one proposed site in Utah would contribute over \$2 million in 2009 to the State Institutional Trust Lands Fund;

Whereas, operations of two new generation units would provide approximately 800 jobs for highly skilled workers over the plant's 60 year projected lifetime;

Whereas, the needed regulatory and legal framework to deploy safe, secure, and cost competitive nuclear power in Utah is in place;

Whereas, Utah already has a nuclear reactor at the University of Utah;

Whereas, the University of Utah Training Research and Isotope Production, General Atomics research reactor in Salt Lake City has been operating safely since 1975;

Whereas, the United States' nuclear industry has accumulated almost 3,400 reactor years of operation since the first plant started up in 1957 without serious injury or death to a single member of the public;

Whereas, the current practice of storing spent fuel in wet or dry storage containers at a nuclear power plant has been proven safe since commercial nuclear power began in 1957;

Whereas, 95% of the energy from a nuclear reactor's spent fuel has significant value and can be reprocessed or recycled for use as fuel in the future when this option is commercialized in the United States;

Whereas, spent fuel from a nuclear reactor is valuable;

Whereas, France, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom, and Germany currently recycle or reprocess spent fuel successfully; and

Whereas, there is no scientific or safety rationale requiring the near term movement of spent fuel from the power plants where it is generated, and fuel can be safely and securely stored on site for up to 100 years without environmental impacts: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of the state of Utah urges that new nuclear power development be pursued within the boundaries of the state; be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature urges that commercial development of new nuclear power be pursued in the state due to its beneficial impact on the economy, fuel diversification, and the environment, and its impressive operational safety and security record, in particular the fact that no member of the public has been seriously injured by operation of the 104 nuclear power plants currently operating in the United States; be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature declares that nuclear power has been shown to be a